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Select Poetry.

A LESSON OF THE WAR.

[Captain Stone, of a Massachusetts company, being wounded in an engagement, lay for three days upon the battle field, and was saved from starvation only by a wounded rebel, who shared his rations with him.]

Fiercely raged the tide of battle,
Fiercely rang the wild hurrah,
Strains of martial music blending
With the clarion sound of war.
On the blood red field of conquest
Lay the hero spirit brave,
While a comrade's ebbing life blood
O'er him poured its crimson wave.

Day had passed, and night had faded,
Morning's sunlight dawned again,
Still amid the dead and dying
Lay the hero in his pain.
Oh, that long, long night of anguish!
Ah, what careless lips shall tell!
Many a bleeding form around him
Gave to earth a last farewell!

Say what dreams of loved ones
On New England's rocky shore,
Mingled with the wilder fancies
Of the cannon's fearful roar.
Who shall say what mother's kisses
On his brow in fancy fell?
Who shall speak the tender *yearnings*
Lingering round some old farewell?

Morning broke in glowing splendor
O'er that field of carnage red,
Fiercely poured the sunlight glory
O'er the piles of mangled dead.
Fiercer grew the feverish burnings,
Breathing low he lieth still,
Battling with the fiend starvation,
Father, shall it be Thy will?

Pale and wan with fearful anguish,
Breathing forth one earnest prayer,
Drinking in the golden glory,
Hovering over earth and air.
Drinking in the low toned whispers
Of his dear one's last farewell;
Wildering fancies thronging o'er him,
Thoughts no human tongue can tell!

Hark! a sweet-toned voice of succor;
See! a hand extends him food.
Comrade! brother! blissful music—
Brother! though of Southern blood!
Hand clasps hand with gentle pressure
Saved, oh Father! by Thy will!
Yet a nation vainly yearneth
For Thy blessed "Peace be still."

Dying heroes, weeping mother,
Breaking hearts, oh God! how long
Ere Thy voice shall calm the tempest,
And the right replace the wrong!
God of mercy—light eternal—
From the gracious Throne above,
Smile upon our severed nation—
Fold the North and South in love.

JERSEY BLUE.

PRODUCE OF AN ACRE.

The following product of a single acre of ground, the truth of which is vouched for, will give an idea of the capacity of land in the hands of one who thoroughly understands how to bring it forth. The acre here referred to is situated on Long Island, where the soil is by no means naturally affluent:

"On one acre, within sight of Trinity Church steeple, New York, but in Jersey, lives a man I will call 'John Smith.' John's neat cottage and acre cost him, eight years ago, $3,000, now worth $6,000. In the spring of 1864 he planted 12,000 Early Wakefield cabbage plants which by the first week in July, were sold in New York market at $8 per 100, for $900. Between the rows of cabbages were planted, at the same time, 18,000 Silesia lettuce plants, which at $1 50 per 100 brought $170. Both crops were cleared off by July 12, the ground being thoroughly plowed, harrowed and planted 40,000 celery plants, which were sold before Christmas of the same year at $3 per 100, for $1,200, making the total receipts $2,430.

"His expenses were: Manure, $150; keep of horse, $200; interest on $6,000, $420; hired labor, $400; incidental outlay, $100; amounting in all to $1,370, which deducted from the receipts gave him the net profit of 1,050. John some might call a clod-hopper. He has no particular skill, no great share of 'brains,' his only prominent quality being untiring industry; but it would be difficult for any one, no matter how endowed with skill or brains, to make more of an acre than he did."

GENERAL JACKSON'S MOTTO.

"Think before you act, but when the time for action comes, stop thinking." This is the true doctrine. Many men fail in life and go down to the grave with hopes blasted and prospects of happiness unrealized, because they did not adopt and act upon this motto. Nothing so prepares a man for action as thought; but nothing so unfits a man for action in the course of action. Better by far adopt some course and pursue it energetically, even though it may be not the best, than to keep continually thinking without action. "Go ahead" ought to be printed in every young man's hat, and read until it becomes a part of his nature, until he can act upon his judgment, and not be turned from his course by every wind of interested advice. In conclusion we would say: "Think before you act; but when the time for action comes, stop thinking."

☞A jockey furnishes some hints as how to sell your horse: "I tell you it's all by comparison—have the critter for sale long side of a scrub—ain't one in fifty but what'll get fooled. They look first at the scrub and then at the other; and they think its a 'traordinary critter. That's the way I came it on Jenkins, the livery man, with that gray colt."

FOILING A RIVAL.

"The critter loves me! I know she loves me!" said Jonathan Doubikins, as he sat upon the cornfield fence, meditating on the course of his true love, that was running just as Shakspeare always said it did—rather roughly. "If Sukey Peabody has taken a shine to that gawky, long-shanked, stammerin' shy critter Gusset, just 'cause he's a city fellur, she an't the gal I took her for—that's sartin. No! its the old folks—darn their ugly pictures. Old Miss Peabody was allers a dreadful hifalutin' critter, full of big notions, and the old man's a regular softhead, driven about by his wife jest as our old one-eyed rooster is drove about by our cantankerous five-toed Dorkin hen. But if I don't spile his fun my name aint Jonathan. I'm goin' down to the city by the railroad next week, and when I come back—wake snakes! that's all."

The above soliloquy may serve to give the reader some slight idea of the "lay of the land" in the pleasant rustic village where the speaker resided.

Mr. Jonathan Doubikins was a young farmer, well to do in the world, and looking out for a wife, and had been paying his addresses to Miss Susan Peabody, of that ilk, with a fair prospect of success, when a city acquaintance of the Peabodys, one Mr. Cornelius Gusset, who kept a retail dry goods shop in Hanover street, Boston, had suddenly made his appearance in the field, and had commenced the "cutting out" game. Dazzled with the prospect of becoming a gentleman's wife, and pestered with the importunities of her aspiring mama, the village beauty had begun to waver, when her old lover determined on a last and bold stroke to foil his rival. He went to the city and returned. Of his business there he had said nothing, not even to a pumping maiden aunt who kept house for him. He went not near the Peabody's, but labored in his cornfield, patiently awaiting the result of his machinations.

The next day, Mr. Gusset was with the old folks and their daughter in the best room of the Peabody mansion, chatting as pleasantly as may be when the door opened and in rushed a very dirty and furious Irish woman.

"Is it there ye are, Mister Cornelius!" she screamed, addressing the astonished Gusset.—"Come out of that before I fetch ye, ye spalpeen! Is that what ye promised me afore the praste, ye haythen nagur? Runnin' away from me and the children, forsakin' yer lawful wedded wife, and runnin' after the Yankee gals, ye infidel!"

"Woman, there must be some mistake here," stammered Gusset, taken all aback by this charge.

"Divil a bit of a mistake, ye sarpint. O, wirra! wirra! was it for the likes of ye I sacked little Dinnis McCarty, who loved the ground I throd on, and all bekase ye promised to make a lady of me, ye dirty thief of the worruld! Will ye come along to the railroad station, where I left little Partrick, because he was too sick wid the small pox to come any furder, or will ye wait till I drag ye?"

"Go—go—along," gasped Gusset; "go—and I'll follow you."

He thought it best to temporize.

"I giv' ye tin minits," said the virago. "If ye aint there, its my cuzzin, Mr. Thaddy Mulgruddery, will be afther ye, ye thief." And away went this "unbidden guest."

Mr. Gusset was yet engaged in stammering out a denial of all knowledge of the virago, when the parlor door opened again, and a little black-eyed, hatchet-faced woman, in a flashy silk gown, and a cap with many ribbons perched on the top of her head, invaded the sanctity of the parlor.

"Is he here?" she cried, in a decided French accent. Then she added with a scream, Ah! *mon Dieu! le voila.* Zere he is Traitre, monstar? Vat for you run away from me? dis two tree years I navaire see you, navaire, and my heart broke ver bad entirely."

"Who are you? cried Gusset, his eyes starting out of his head, and shivering from head to foot.

"He asks who I an. O, ladies! O, you ver respectable old gentlehomme! hear vat he ask? Who I am, *perfide!* oh! I'm your vife!"

"I never saw you 'fore—s' help me Bob!" cried Gusset, energetically.

"Don't you swear!" said Deacon Peabody. "Ef you do, I'll kick you into fits, by golly! I won't hev no profane or vulgar language in my house."

'O, bless you! bless you! respectable old man. Tell him he must come viz me. Tell him I have spoke to ze constable. Tell him—" sobs interrupted her utterance.

"It's a pesky bad business!" said the deacon, chafing with unwonted ire. "Gusset, your'e a rascal."

"Take care, Deacon Peabody, take care," said the unfortunate shopkeeper.

'I remarked you was a rascal, Gusset. Youv'e gone and married two wives, and that ere's flat burglary, ef I know enything 'beout the Revised Statoots."

"Two wives!" shrieked the French woman.

"Half dozen, for aught I know to the contrary!" said the deacon. "Now you clear out of my house, go way to the station, and clear out into Beston. I won't hev nothing more to do with you."

"But Deacon hear me."

"I don't want to hear ye, ye serpint!" cried the deacon, stopping his ears with his hands.—"Marryin two wives, and comin' courtin' a third. Go 'long! Clear out!

Even Mrs. Peabody, who was inclined to put in a word for the culprit, was silenced. Susan turned from him in horror, and in utter despair he fled to the railway station, hotly pursued by the clamorous and indignant French woman.

That same afternoon, as Miss Susan peabody was walking toward the village, she was overtaken by Mr. Jonathan Doubikins, dressed in his best, and driving his fast going horse before his Sunday-go-to-meeting chaise. He reined up and accosted her.

"Hallo, Suke! Get in and take a ride?

"Don't keer if I do, Jonathan," replied the young lady, accepting the proffered seat.

"I say—you," said Jonathan, grinning, "that ere city fellur's turned out a pooty pup, aint he?"

"It's dreadful, if it's true!" replied the young lady.

"You had a narrer escape, didn't ye?" pursued the old lover. "But he warn't never of no account, any how. What do the old folks think about it?"

"They hain't said a word since he cleared out."

"Forgot that night I rode you home from singing school?" asked Jonathan, suddenly branching off.

"No I haint," replied the young lady, blushing and smiling at the same time.

"Remember them apples I gin you?"

"O, yes."

"Well they was good—wasn't they?"

"First rate, Jonathan."

"Got a hull orchard of them kinder fruit, Suke," said Jonathan, suggestively.

Susan was silent.

"Go long!" exclaimed Jonathan, putting the "braid" on the black horse. "Have you any idea where wer'e going, Suke?"

"*I'm* going to the village."

"No, you aint, your'e goin' along er me."

"Where to?"

"Providence. And you dont come back till you're Mrs. Doubikins, no how you can fix it."

"How you talk, Jonathan. What will the old folks say?"

"Darn the old folks! cried Jonathan, putting on the string again. "Ef I was to leave you with them much longer, they'd be tradin' you off to some city feller with half a dozen wives already."

The next day, as Mr. and Mrs. Doubikins were returning home in their chaise, Jonathan said, confidentially:

"May as well tell you now, Suke, for I haint no secrets from you, that Gusset never seen them women afore the day they came stompin' into your house and blowed him up. I had, though. Cost me ten dollars, by thunder! I teached 'em what to say, and I rather guess they done it well, Old Gusset may be a sharp shopkeeper, but ef he expects to get ahead of Jonathan Doubikins, he must get up a plaguy sight airlier o' mornings."

Mobbing A Woman in Iowa.

For a few days, Indianola has been the scene of Amazonian warfare. A disgraceful mob, composed of women, has given the town a notoriety which its well-disposed and orderly citizens must be heartily ashamed of. It appears that a Mrs. Patterson, a widow lady, who has been under the doctor's care for two weeks, was peculiarly offensive to the exclusively loyal female portion of that town, for some expressions of hostility to the Administration prior to the unfortunate death of Mr. Linclon. On the receipt of the news of his dibolical assassination, some evil disposed person, probably a personal enemy, gave currency to the report that this unprotected and invalid woman had expressed joy at the death of the President.—Without giving the subject the least investigation and bidding defiance to the laws, a number of women among them the wife of the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, visited the house of Mrs. Patterson, and compelled her, an invalid, to leave her house, and carry an emblem of mourning, which we understand, was a flag, and march around the town.

She protested that she had not uttered a word of exultation at the death of the President, and implored to confront her with the witness; but her protestations were answered by the insulting reply that she was lying. She assured them that she was unable to walk the distance required, and if forced to perform the humiliating service they must carry her. Her protestations of innocence, her demand for the proof her widowhood, and even the precarious condition of her health, had no power to move their pity. Go she must, and they forced her out of the house, and dragged her around the streets to be scoffed and jeered at, tearing her dress nearly off. Not content with inflicting these gross indignities upon the sick mother they attempted to compel her little daughter, thirteen years of age, to perform the same service, and because she had spirit enough to resist the outrage she was beaten and bruised until blood streamed from her nose and her arms were black and blue. The above, we are credibly informed, are facts.

What lower depth of degradation can we reach, than the existence and encouragement of a public sentiment which transforms females, in the midst of schools and churches, and surrounded by what ought to be Christian influences, into the worst type of men. In God's name, what kind of an example is this to set before the youth of the country? Do these women desire that their sons and daughters should pattern after them, and trample under foot the laws of society, humanity and God? Such an exhibition of heartlessness and contempt for law, humanity and Christianity—disgraceful alike to the town and the parties engaged in it—we veture to say has not occurred since the mobs of Paris which originated the bloody and disgraceful French Revolution of 1798. Have our people gone stark mad, and are the mothers and daughters of America to live in history as the most degenerate type of their class?

As profoundly as we pity the poor invalid mother who was scourged in the public streets of Indianola, and who was pained by the outreges visited upon her little daughter, we would rather a thousand times occupy her position and have her feelings than enjoy the unenviable notoriety and torture of the soul of those who persecute her.

Since writing the above, we understand that Mrs. Patterson went to the postmaster of Indianola, who was reported as the witness against her, and demanded the reason for reporting such a falshood, and he denied utterly ever having heard or reported any such thing.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AS A POLITICAL ISSUE.

There is a pronounced tendency toward the re-organization of parties on this issue. The negrophilism which has so long been in the ascendant has steadily gained strength during the war, and is still a sentiment of so much depth, vigor, and diffusion as to constitute a political force of great momentum, if there were any practical measure to which it could be directed. The most powerful motives of personal ambition are enlisted on the side of its conservation as a political force. Whenever the negro question is taken out of politics many distinguished politicians will pass into obscurity. Accordingly although slavery is abolished, and its abolition universally acquiesced in, a strenuous attempt is making to nurse the pro-African sympathy into larger political life.

Chief-Justice CHASE, CHARLES SUMNER, HORACE GREELEY, and men like these, who would belong to a past generation if the question to which they owe their reputations were taken out of politics, are declaring themselves in favor of negro suffrage, and hatching a party which will soon burst the shell in full-fledged opposition to the administration of President JOHNSON. Mr. SEWARD'S relation to this opposition party will be likely to depend upon his continuance in office. By his antecedents he is the foremost leader of the sentiment on which the opposition seeks to stand; but the negro party does not credit him with much sincerity. Mr. CHASE, its present leader, is his personal rival; and considering the disappointment Mr. SEWARD has twice encountered when his prospects were deemed flattering, he has doubtless learned that politically, one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

If President Johnson were a mere politician, and not, as we suppose him, a man of integrity and principle, he could easily circumvent this new party by adroitly mounting their hobby. Had he proclaimed himself in favor of negro suffrage as a basis of reconstruction, the particular opposition which is now developing against him would have not an inch of ground to stand upon. But Mr. Johnson acts under a sense of his official oath. In his North Carolina proclamation he has declared himself most unequivocally in favor of the constitutional mode of disposing of this question. He has taken his ground. Messrs. Chase, Sumner, Phillips, Greely, and their followers, have also taken their ground; and before the new President has been two months in office, one of the principal issues is presented on which the next presidential contest will be fought.

It is idle to discuss the skill with which the new issue has been chosen by the opposition leaders. There can be no skill where there is no choice. Men who have been lifted into prominence solely by their championship of the negro, and must be stranded whenever this tide ebbs, do not select their part by wisdom; they have it thrust on them by necessity. If they are to figure in politics at all, it must be in connection with this question. Their advantage consists in the strength of the sentiment which twenty years of passionate controversy developed, and the war fanned into a consuming blaze. Their drawbacks, however, are very considerable.

The foremost of these drawbacks is in the Constitution. If there is any one thing in the Constitution not open to doubt, it is that the regulation of the suffrage belongs to the states. The President has planted himself firmly upon this principle; he can be dislodged from it only by the subversion of the Constitution.

Another disadvantage of this political issue is the fact that although nearly all the state governments of the North are under Republican control, a great majority of them do not admit the negro to political equality. It is a brazen and preposterous assumption which attempts to force upon others, having equal rights a measure which you reject yourselves.

A third stumbling-block to this political issue, and one which will increase in the period which intervences before the presidential election, will be the conduct of the negroes themselves, which will demonstrate their unfitness for the suffrage without some preparatory training as freemen. It will be the misfortune of the opposition to be advocating negro suffrage at the precise period when the negro character will be exhibiting itself in the worst light—when the negro will not have been long enough a freeman to have cast off the degrading effects of slavery. During the ensuing three years, it will be easy to fill newspapers with authentic accounts of the abuses of freedom by the negroes; and although such abuses are the natural offspring of slavery, they will have none the less force as arguments against the immediate extension of suffrage to the blacks.

Still another drawback to this new issue is the fact that President Johnson is understood to be personally favorable to negro suffrage, whenever the states having jurisdiction shall see fit to confer it. The negro suffrage party will find themselves fighting against a man who agrees with them on the main question and differs only as to means; who believes that the same result at which they aim is sure to come through a constitutional channel by the action of the southern whites. The difference is, that one method would confer the elective franchise on the negroes *before* they are fit for it; the other *when* they are fit for it.

If the President should be a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Chase run against him, Johnson is morally certain, on such an issue, of the solid vote of the reconstructed states, with at least an equal chance in every other state out of New England.

☞A paper is in circulation for signature among the business circulars of New York, all the subscribers to which agree to give at least one disabled, honorably discharged soldier or sailor employment as general messenger in some light capacity, where the work has heretofore been performed by ablebodied men.

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS QUESTION

The Negro Vote Against the Catholics.

[From the Observer (Presbyterian).]

"When the fact stares us in the face, that the votes of a religious body are controlled by its priests, and these votes are so used as to give to that religious body a preponderating influence in the political affairs of a city, State or country, it is the duty of patriotic citizens to be on their guard against such encroachment.

"And the more zealously must that body be watched, if its principles and practice are known to be hostile to civil and religious liberty. *Romanism and Freedom are enemies* always and everywhere, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Even Italy is shaking off the domination that is now silently but steadily fastening itself on our backs. It is wise for us to be awake to the danger."

The *Observer*, likewise, gives prominence to a communication arguing in favor of negro suffrage, in order to counterbalance the growing power of the Roman Catholics in the North. The writer says:

"I will not stop to point out the fact that the Papal Church has been persistently aiming at political power. The man that does not see and know it is blind. The man that does not recognize the danger with which it menaces our institutions, is either ignorant or indifferent. Nor will I take space to show that the *imported* Romish vote is the element which gave it power. Romanism is kept strong by immigration. This immigration promises to be larger in the future than even in the past. Already in our great cities it holds the balance of power, it may, whenever there comes a nearly equal division of great parties, hold it all over the country.

"I have just asserted that the negro vote, when it shall become a vote, will be Protestant. The religious history of the negro race has a deep meaning. Romanism has never been able to do anything with the negro race. The efforts of Rome to establish itself in Africa stand out as perhaps the most glaring and disastrous failure, and that under the very best circumstances for success, that the history of religious missions presents. God has so ordered it that a like total failure should characterize her efforts in this country. If she made none, it was because there has been no room for even the attempt. With some inconsiderable exceptions in Maryland and Louisiana—so small in number that we need not take them into the account—the whole negro population is Protestant, fixed and unalterably Protestant."

A SHOT BACK.

[From the Freeman's Journal (Roman Catholic.)]

The Presbyterians' are very uneasy. They exhibit enlargement of the pupils of the eyes, and itching of the nose. They have been making what they call "deliverances," but they are such deliverances as the inspired prophet spoke of—they have brought forth wind only!

They say "the man of sin" troubles them. We know—and so do many of their own people—that men of sin abound among them. "The man of sin" is, in their view, the Pope, or Popery itself. As a dying spasm they try, once more, the old sing-song of abuse of the Catholic Church. They have been "delivering" on the matter in their annual assembly. They are alarmed at the strides of Popery!

Some "religious" body, lately Presbyterian or Methodist, wanted to make a religious matter of insisting on the admission of negroes to the right to vote! They wanted them, they said, to counterbalance the Irish and German Catholics. They claimed the negroes as Protestants. But President Johnson, who has lived all his life in slave States, told a set of negro preachers that the negroes thus claimed as reliable Protestants—to the number of "four millions"—"live in open and notorious concubinage!" Is that what makes them reliable as Protestants?

There are, however, two bodies, each claiming to be the Presbyterian Church, in these States. One claims to be the genuine Jacobs; the other to be the original Jacobs. They split and blacked each others' eyes, in a quarrel, nearly thirty years ago on some notions none of them knew anything about. The gist of it was, that one party held it was in the eternal decrees of God to damn some men eternally, and it was foolish in these to try and save their souls. The other "Church," we believe, held that some people ought to wish to be damned eternally!

These "played out" Presbyterian ministers think they can get up a persecution of Catholics! Poor fools! That persecution is fast coming on, in the land, but Presbyterians, or any other sect professing the name of Christians, will not be as the dust in the balance toward promoting it! The time is not just yet.

We recommend to these feeble folks of Presbyterianism, to put blankets round them, put their feet to the fire, and to take Fahnstock's remedy. If it don't do good, it can't do hurt, and they are in a bad way!

The Question of Negro Suffrage.

In the procedings of the New School Presbyterian Conference, which is now being held in New York, we find the following:

"THE NEGRO TO OFFSET THE IRISH VOTE.

"The consideration of the memorial was the next business in order, and was discussed by Dr. Spear, C. H. Thompson, (colored), Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Pittsburg, and others. The principal theme of the discussion was negro suffrage. The last speaker, whose name was not announced, stated that it became at this time, an absolute necessity to give the negro the ballot, to counterbalance the Irish vote and to keep out of Congress and the Senate, men from the South. The time has come, when such influences as Irish and Southern politicians should be held in check. The motion on the adoption of the memorial was put and carried."

☞A wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.

☞When a belle is married, does she not receive a ring?

☞A brave man—one who isn't afraid to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

☞As the good man saith, so may we; but as good women saith, so it must be.

☞All are good lasses; but where comes the ill wives frae?

☞Some fellows deposit all their money inside their vests in the form of victuals and drink, and call that *investing* it.

☞Every household has its pet names. Mr. Jones enchants his helpmate by calling her "his idol." Jones, however, privately spells it i-d-l-e.

☞A poor fellow having got his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brain was visible, when he remarked. "Do write to father, for he always says that I had none."

☞A chap in Saint Joseph knows hows how to keep a hotel. He keeps a lot of pretty girls in his house, and gets his male boarders in love, and then he says "they don't eat anything."

☞A lady wished for a seat in a crowded hall. A handsome gentleman brought her a chair. "You are a jewel" said she.—"Oh, no, I am a jeweler; I have just set the jewel."

☞"I say, printer, do you take government money? No. What's the reason—ain't it good? Yes—best in circulation.—Why don't you take it, then? Because we can't get it."

☞"Yes, Mrs. Miffin," said a visitor to her hostess, "dear little Emma has your features, but I think she has her father's hair." "Oh, now I see," said little Emma, 'it is because I have papa's hair that he wears a wig."

☞"Tom," said a girl to her sweetheart, "you have been paying your distresser to me long enough. It is time you made known your contentions, so as not to keep me in expense any longer."

☞A clergyman recently traveling in the oil regions, saw a child stumble and fall. He kindly picked her up, saying "poor little dear, are you hurt?" when she cried out: 'I ain't poor. Dad has struck ile.'

☞"See here, Mr. ,—the chambermaid found a hair pin in your bed, this morning, and it will not answer."

"Well," replied the boarder, "I found a hair in the butter this morning, but it did not prove you had a woman in it."

The two men looked at each other for about ten seconds, when each smiled and went his way, no doubt pondering on the peculiarities of circumstantial evidence.

☞Three bits a pound is now the price of honey. We know a party who has "a little honey" that he wouldn't sell for $20.000 a pound. She weighs 97 pounds and 7 ounces.—*Spectator.*

Just so. We knew a man once who owned just such a chunk of honey, it weighed about 120 pounds, who sold the whole of it for brandy toddy. That's the difference in the ideas of men.—*Appeal.*

☞Two men were conversing about the ill-humor of their wives. "Ah," said one, with a sorrowful expression, "mine is a Tartar."—"Well," replied the other, "mine is worse than that; mine is the cream of Tartar."

☞There is a man out West who claims to cure disease by laying on hands. That is nothing marvellous. We have ourselves, says the Bangor Whig, when young, been cured of moral obliquities by the laying on of the paternal hand—severely.

☞A clergyman, catechising the youth of his church, put the first question from the catechism to a bright young girl: "What is your consolation in life and death?" The girl smiled, but did not answer. The clergyman insisted. "Well, then," said she, "since I must tell it, it is a young printer."

☞An old dutch tavern keeper had his third wife, and being asked his views of matrimony, replied, "Vell, den, you see, de first time, I marries for love—dat wash goot; den I marries for beauty—dat wash goot, too; about as goot as de first; but dis time I marries for monish—and dis is petter as both."

☞Washington Irving must have been an awful "copperhead" when he got off the following on "religion and politics:"

"A cunning politician is often found skulking under the clerical robe, with an outside all religion and an inside all political ranchor. Things spiritual and things temporal are strangely jumbled together, like poison and antidotes on an apothecary's shelf; and instead of a devout sermon the church-going people have a political pamplet thrust down their throats, labeled with a pious text from Scripture."

☞Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of man's honesty. If a man is dishonest, he will cheat the printer in some way—say that he has paid when he has not, and sent the money which was lost by mail, or will take the paper and not pay for it, on the plea that he did not subscribe for it; or move off, leaving it to come to the office he left. Thousands of professed christains are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell fearfully on the final settlement of the judgment day. How many who read this paragraph will be guiltless of the offence charged?—*Wabash Express.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: : : : JUNE 16, 1865.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bedford, on

Monday, the 19th day of June,

next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., which body will place in nomination a County Ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election.—Under the rules, each district is entitled to two delegates. The Democrats of the several districts are also particularly requested to choose Vigilance Committees for the coming year and to return their names to the Chairman of the County Committee.

O. E. SHANNON,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At the last formal meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, it was resolved that the State Convention should be called to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 21st day of June inst. But having since learned from a majority of the Committee, and been advised by many other leading Democrats of the State, that a postponement to a later day, would, on many accounts be acceptable, and is generally desired—I hereby give notice that the next Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, will convene at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M. C. L. WARD,

Towanda, June 1, 1865. *Chairman.*

To the Democracy of Bedford County.

I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, owing to unforeseen circumstances, and particularly as there is a candidate for Commissioner in the same township whose claims are strong.

June 16, 1865. GEO. SMOUSE, Jr.

☞ABSENT.—The editor is again absent, which will account for the lack of our usual variety.

Fourth Of July!

Meeting of The Town Council!

GRAND CELEBRATION!

FREE DINNER!

At a meeting of the Town Council, on the 6th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been the custom ever since the Declaration of Independence, to celebrate the anniversary of its adoption on the fourth day of July; and, whereas, recent events in the history of our country seem to call for a more special demonstration on the coming anniversary—therefore, be it resolved,

1 That the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford do recommend that the coming anniversary of our Independence be celebrated by the citizens in an appropriate and becoming manner.

2 That the Chief Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to invite some proper person to read the Declaration of Independence and procure an orator for the occasion.

3 That the Chief Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to confer with and appoint a committee of citizens to make the necessary arrangements.

In answer to the patriotic sentiments of the above resolutions, let the people come from hill and dale in the majesty of their strength and on the glory of the occasion.

Gentlemen of talent and ability have given their consent to address the people and the committees have made ample provision for a full and free entertainment. Excellent music has been provided for the occasion and every hope is entertained that we will have the spirit of '76 intensified and made more glorious than ever.

The people will mass at the Court House at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and move in procession to Hon. Job Mann's hill opposite the town.

The New Plank.

The Republican convention of Allegheny county, which met the other day, declared emphatically in favor of negro suffrage. A milk-and-water resolution was also passed upon President Johnson, but the biggest kind of a puff was awarded to Secretary Stanton. The latter individual now constitutes the only link between radicalism and power.—Should he be lost, by resignation or ticket-of-leave, radicalism and negro suffrage would be sent peremptorily to "the hub," from whence to report, like Banks and Butler, only when called for.

There is evidently great fear existing among the radicals—especially the office-holders and contractors—lest they be Tylerized in President Johnson. His repudiation of the negro suffrage abomination and his declaration in favor of State sovereignty, added to the Democratic endorsement and commendation of his reconstruction policy in North Carolina, have so infuriated the radical element that they can find no other relief than in declaring for negro suffrage in opposition to his policy and views and throwing Stanton in his face as their champion on that plank. How far the Stanton whip is to be applied, and how effective it may prove, is yet to be determined.

It is truly amusing to note the doublings and twistings of the radicals.—Their resolutions present the appearance of a very badly arranged sandwich—first, a huge slice of oleaginous Stanton, upon which rests a big hunk of unctuous negro; upon the top of that sticks a thick slice of "colored suffrage," and the whole topped off with a very thin spread of Andy Johnson. We have very great doubts whether this radical mess will "set" well upon the popular stomach. As the time has gone by when it could have been washed down with copious draughts of official patronage, it will have to stand, like one of Monsieur Blot's culinary mixtures, upon its own peculiar merits. But that radicalism shall prove as successful as Monsieur, in humbugging the people with its cunning mixture, we do not, by any means, believe.—*Patriot & Union.*

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmonnted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan,—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmer's wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for money should ever again fall below its credit for courage. The same spirit that preserved the geographical integrity of the country will place its pecuniary integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

THE FREED NEGROES.

More about the Condition of the Negro—Fifteen Found Dead in One Pile—Starvation—Begging—Anything but work.

[*From the Atlantic Intelligencer, June 1.*]

In the local department of the Macon *Telegraph* of Tuesday last we notice the following item:

On Sunday information was received by Col. White, Provost-marshal, that a large number of dead bodies were in the river, just below the city. A detail was dispatched to the place for the purpose of taking them out of the water and burying them. The squad found no less than fifteen bodies of negro men within the space of a few hundred yards. They were lodged in drift-wood and along the banks of the river. No marks of violence were reported as having been found upon them. The bodies were buried on the banks of the river where they were found. Nothing whatever is as yet known as to how they came to their death.

Commenting upon the foregoing, that paper says of the "sufferings which the unfortunates (the negroes) who flocked to Macon since the army reached" that city, that "all the time they have been suffering terribly in every conceivable shape, and we have information that many hundreds have died from starvation and disease—the aggregate reaching a total that seems almost incredulous."

This is indeed *horrible!* Thus far it has not been the case—we mean death by starvation or disease—in this vicinity, though how soon we may be forced to make a similar record we know not. At present the indications are that we shall pass, for with all the humane efforts of the military authorities at this point, the sound advice given to the negroes who have abandoned their homes to voluntarily return to them and resume work on the abandoned farms, there to be fed and cared for, the unhappy creatures—men, women and children—still flock to and remain in our city, some of them, it is true, begging for work, to earn their bread, but most of them begging for bread and not for work; some seeking for new homes, and but few returning to their old ones. The humane and wholesome counsel given to most of them by the authorities here, we trust, will soon have a good effect; if not, the scenes reported by our Macon cotemporary as having been witnessed in and near that city will be re-enacted here; and thus, too soon, the negro will realize that his idea of liberty—the privilege of living in idleness and being fed by the labor of others—is like unto "the baseless fabric of a vision;" that he must work, or endure the misery of starvation.

THE NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Parties just arrived from Charleston, with the intention, they say, of not returning to that city, for many years at least, give the gloomiest account of the state of affairs in that region. In their estimation the Palmetto State is threatened with a social revolution which nothing but the permanent establishment of a strong force in several localities of the interior can prevent. They represent the negro as perfectly unmanageable, full of pretension and insolence, unwilling to work, and addicted to all the vices which idleness engenders. In the rice districts, where the black population is to the white as four to one, threats have been preferred by the former against the latter which have induced many planters to leave their property and come North, from whence they intend to sail for Europe. I have spoken to half a dozen, who have all held the same language and manifested the same apprehensions. Their fears, it is to be hoped, are but the result of a frightened imagination. It is impossible, however, to deny that they are in earnest and really anticipated the evils which they fear.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Growing—the corn and things.

☞Crowing—some folks still "in the woods."

☞Unsettled—a good many of our subscriber's bills.

☞Ditto—the radicals' opinions of Johnson's administration.

☞Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess, died last Saturday at Hartford, Connecticut.

☞The Liberals in Mexico have captured Pacambaro, with its garrison and artillery.

☞Reliable information from Macon and points north of that, represents that the whole of Georgia is in a starving condition.

☞President Johnson has moved his residence to the White House, of which he has now full possession.

☞R. H. Gillette, Esq., of New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., has been employed as counsel for Jefferson Davis, along with Charles O'Connor.

☞The people of Harrisburg, irrespective of party, have made arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July. That shows the proper spirit.

☞It is said that the indictment of Jefferson Davis was drawn up without consulting the President or any leading official.

☞The persons who have been on trial at Westminster, Maryland, for the murder of Mr. Shaw, editor of the *Sentinel*, in that place, were acquitted on Tuesday.

☞President Johnson has refused permission for a colored pic-nic to be held in the grounds adjacent to the Executive Mansion. The locality is to be kept free from such assemblages. Right.

☞New Goods. Our neighbor, J. M. Shoemaker has just received a splendid assortment of new goods which he offers on the most flattering terms for—"cash or produce."

☞"Cheap Corner." Our "Mutual" friend, J. B. Farquhar, has just returned from the east with a fine lot of Dry Goods, &c. Farquhar's goods are well "iled" and of course, are rapidly slipping out of his hands—into customer's. Call and see.

☞See the last great reduction in Hartley's price of Mowers. Only a few left at that price. Nearly every day we see farmers hauling home Hartley's Mowers. Order soon if you want one.

☞The County Convention meets on Monday, 19th inst. Candidates for the following offices will then be nominated: District Attorney, Associate Judge, Treasurer, Commissioner, 2 Poor Directors, County Surveyor, Jury Commissioner and Auditor. A list of candidates for the different offices will be found in our advertising columns.

☞Our enterprising friend, T. R. Gettys, has just returned from Philadelphia, bringing with him the most splendid assortment of Photograph material ever offered for sale in Bedford county, and, really, we can see no reason why any person should wish to have pictures put up in the cities when they can be executed by Mr. Gettys as well as the best of city operators, and far better than the majority. He has a large and beautiful lot of gilt and rosewood frames and albums and frame mouldings of various kinds, and with his improved cameras he can beautifully fill them with life-like pictures in the finest style of the art. He also has for sale a large number of excellent portraits of President Lincoln, of all sizes, together with interesting views of localities rendered famous by the war. Call and see them and you cannot fail to be pleased by your visit.

Surrender of Rebel Forces in Texas--Arrival of Commissioners from General Magruder.

NEW YORK, June 8.—New Orleans advices to the 31st ult. are received. Col. Ashbel Smith and W. P. Bellinger, commissioners sent by General Magruder to settle the terms for the surrender of the Rebel forces in Texas, had arrived. When they were sent, Magruder knew nothing of Kirby Smith's surrender. They state that they represent fully the civil authorities also. General Canby told them that he could not recognize the civil authorities, but would grant the commission an interview. They say they represent the people of Texas, and will return to the Union without the least reservation.—That they do not desire to set up any barriers between themselves and any other States, east, west or north, and they are anxious to return to it, as it is, without a claim upon the past and accept "the situation," pure and simple.

Negro Outrages---Organized Crime in Georgia.

[*From the Macon Telegraph, May 15.*]

A series of outrages were committed in Talbot county, a few days since, which have seldom been equalled for atrocity. We find the particulars in the Sumter *Republican* of Saturday.

On the night of the 20th ultimo, William Alridge, formerly of Atlanta, who belonged to the Sixth Georgia regiment headed a company of negroes, consisting of forty-seven, went to the residence of a number of citizens of the county, and demanded their gold and silver.—They burned the gin-house and twenty-eight bales of cotton, the property of Mrs. Gorman, a widow lady; the gin-house and twenty five bales of cotton of Major Samuel Baldwin; the gin-house and sixty bales of cotton of Hiram Knowlton; together with a large quantity of wheat, peas, &c.

Besides this plundering and burning, several of the negroes committed the most atrocious outrages upon the persons of a number of ladies. They threatened to return the next night and destroy everything they could lay their hands upon; they, however, were prevented from carrying out their diabolical schemes by Captain McKinney, who, with a company of citizens, went in pursuit of them. Alridge and several negroes were arrested at Tazwell; the others escaped, and, it is thought, went to Macon. Alridge and four negroes were shot, the three who committed the rape burned, and one hung. The negroes belonged to Major Samuel Baldwin, William Searcy, Hiram Knowlton, and James Little.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The great political battle of the time, and upon which will hinge the ultimate defeat of the Republican party is yet to be fought, the issue being that of negro suffrage. In accordance with its traditions, in keeping with the record of its great leaders, and in consonance with the teachings of experience, the Democratic party will oppose in every sense the admission of the negro to either social or political equality with the white man. While willing that the negro shall enjoy the largest personal liberty consistent with his capacity to realize its benefits, and ready to grant him the privilege of earning his own way by whatever employment he may obtain, the Democratic party cannot ignore the fact that he is, by the unchangeable antagonism of race, and by his inferiority of intellect, debarred from that full citizenship which would give him a share in the Government of the country.

The people of this country will never permit the occupation of any of the offices within their gift by negroes, nor will they suffer those who are thus thrust from political consideration to have a voice in the selection of their rulers. Equality to the negro is a grand theory, but the practical operation of the equality system is a failure. Those who are now working so zealously to insult the reason and intelligence of the people by lifting the negro to a level with the white race, care as little for the welfare of the African as they have in times gone by for peace and amity between the North and South. Their motive is a selfish one, founded in error, and adhered to not from principle, but that to the last they may sow the seeds of discord, from which shall spring new disputes and new fratricidal conflict. Out of these disputes and bitter conflicts the Republicans hope to gain a longer lease of power, and gorge themselves with plunder. Political supremacy is the real object of this endeavor to thrust negro suffrage upon the nation. Without the negro vote in the Southern States, and in two or three of the great Northern Commonwealths, the Republican party cannot hope to win another election. Without the negro vote they foresee that their doom as a party is pronounced. In this Commonwealth, the negro vote would give the party in power the absolute and perpetual control of its destinies. And the white man would soon have the satisfaction of living under negro laws, of beholding the administration of the laws in the hands of the grinning, thick-lipped, splayfooted apes he so long had spurned as his inferior in all the attributes of civilization or manhood.

With the privileges of the elective franchise, Sambo will scarcely be content. His dyed-in the-wool special pleaders, a few years ago, only asked for "freedom for the down-trodden slave." By a continual and persistent agitation of the question, and lugging the negro into the social circle, into every political issue that arose, into Congress, into the pulpit, and everywhere wherever it was possible to intrude him, they succeeded in fomenting a civil war, and with the blood of thousands of their brethren washed out slavery from the land, and laid waste the fairest portion of our country. This should have satisfied the party.

They only asked that the negro should be free. In blood and carnage their prayer was granted. There they should have rested. The end for which Garrison and Wendell Phillips had struggled; the consummation so devoutly wished for by the disciples of Exeter Hall, miscegenation and free love, was attained and their mission finished. Finished? Not at all. Only begun. By sophistry and specious pleading, by all the rascally tricks and devices of the pot-house politician, and all the stale platitudes of the boisterous Boanerges of Brooklyn, the blathering Beecher, they worked their way into power, and now, by the same means, they hope to keep it.

Negro suffrage is their new hobby. Freedom to the slave is only the half-way house in the path of Republican glory. The miserable ignorant slaves of the South, sunk deeper in the degradation of their race by their lately acquired freedom, must vote. God forbid that the world should ever witness the sad spectacle of white men in the South or in the North passively submitting to the domination of beings but little superior in physical or intellectual status to baboons. All created things are of use. But because they have their use in their allotted sphere of existence, it does not follow that we should take them out of it. Let the negro fade out. Let him take his freedom in his breeches pocket and in company with his Abolition friends go to that land where, beneath the welcome shade of the mango, he can lazily steep himself back into his normal condition of barbarism. As a freeman, in competition with the white race, he becomes an object of contempt, and his degradation is confirmed. Only as a bondman can he ever hope to keep the respect of the white race, for as a bondman he is forced to earn his way by labor.

The Republican party are trying their utmost to force President Johnson to commit himself in this issue, and in doing it to drag him into the slough and mire through which they have been wading. We wonder if they remember Andrew Johnson's record! We wonder if in their zeal to force negro suffrage upon the people they remember that Andrew Johnson, a life-long Democrat of the ultra States Rights school, dare not ignore the Democratic faith in which he has been reared. Nor dare he, as a Southern man, forget that people to whom, more than all, he owes his advancement.

For the especial benefit of the Republicans who may be blessed with accommodating memories, let us examine the record of their President. On the 21st of May, 1860, he voted in favor of certain resolutions, in the United States Senate, declaring, "the States free and independent sovereignties." He voted in favor of a resolution declaring that "interference with slavery in the States is a breach of faith." He voted in favor of the resolution which declared "that the Union rests on the equality of the States." He voted in favor of the resolution declaring that "Congress has no power over slavery in the territories." He voted in favor of the resolution declaring that "new States shall be admitted with or without slavery, as the people may decide." He voted in favor of the resolution declaring "the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the rendition of slaves must be carried out." On the 5th of Febuary, 1851, Mr. Johnson delivered a speech, in which he said he was "opposed to war on the South—that the General Government has no right to coerce a state—that the Abolitionists are disunionists—secessionists are nullifiers." On the 12th of December, 1859, he delivered a speech, in which he declared that "negroes are not included in the Declaration of Independence." In a speech delivered at the Fair Ground, in Springfield, Ohio, in 1861, he expressed a wish for "a rope large enough to hang the Abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South at one swing."

A few days since, President Johnson, in reply to a delegation which called upon him, with the almighty Human Freedom strategy under their arms, very explicitly gave them to understand that in his opinion the question of negro suffrage might be left to the decision of the loyal white population of the States interested. The new Constitution of Tennessee, formed under his auspices, and in the adoption of which he held and exercised the right of a citizen of the State, not only excludes negroes from the right of suffrage, but from testifying in courts of justice.

It cannot be made a question to be decided other than by each State, unless the Constitution is ignored. It has suffered, this talked-into-perdition Constitution, enough already at the hands of the vandals who play the lick-spittle to Stanton, and fawn and cringe around the war office, for the sake of the droppings of greenbacks and official comfort he vouchsafes them. Confer the elective franchise upon the negroes, and there will be another revolution. It will not be a war of brethren—it will not be a rebellion, but it will be the most terrible of all—a war of races. Wherever the Caucasian plants his standard, he will not brook the presence of the African, or any inferior race, demanding or assuming an equality, either social or political. Wherever the Anglo Saxon, the descendant of the hardy Norman, the phlegmatic Teuton, or the impulsive Gaul, builds up a nation, the African must yield to his inexorable destiny of independence or be swept away. The negro it not progressive. Were he capable of assuming the rights of citizenship in full, which the Republican Brass-band party are so anxious to thrust upon him, he would have proved it, in the past thirty or forty years of unlimited freedom he has enjoyed in our Northern cities. We find the free negro of the North, in all the attributes of morality and of civilization, in a worse condition than the enslaved negroes of the South. We find him lazy, shiftless, thriftless, and content if he can steal or earn enough to keep him in victuals, tobacco, and money to invest in the purchase of numbers in policy. As to clothing he isn't particular. Mentally there is and cannot be any improvement in the African race.

It behooves the Democratic party to battle down this miserable policy of negro equality which the Republicans are trying to foist upon us. With the Democracy rests the fate of the country, its peace, prosperity, and greatness in all time to come. A year or two more will bring the triumph of the Democracy and the restoration of the entire people of the South to their Constitutional rights and the Republican party will live only as a part of the history of the darkest and bloodiest period of our existence as a nation—a page in that history which they themselves would willingly eradicate.

Upon negro suffrage the party in power have placed the issue, and the result will be their destruction. With their downfall, disappears the question, and with their dissolution as a party will come into notice questions of far more moment to the nation, to be discussed and decided by a new party, which, rallying under the banner of Democracy, will never more know defeat. We cannot too strongly urge upon the Democratic party of this State the necessity of a thorough reorganization in every county, so that in the coming contest, upon this issue of negro suffrage, such a victory shall be gained as will wipe from existence these worse than traitors to the interests and well being of the nation, these worse than negroes—the beings who compose the party now advocating the rights of a race whom one of our greatest constitutional lawyers decided to have no rights which white men are bound to respect.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Destructive Fire at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 9.—At about two o'clock, this afternoon, the extensive building used for quartermaster and commissary stores, at the corner of Summer and Broad streets, known as Tayler's depot, was discovered to be on fire.—The flames are supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive. About half of the building was destroyed. The other half, comprising the commissary stores, was saved.

The loss is estimated at between four and five millions. Several dwellings near the scene of conflagration were destroyed, with their contents. So great was the heat, that all approaches to the scene were impossible. Two or three employees are supposed to have perished in the flames.

LATER.

The destruction of property at the great fire to-day, it is believed, will cause a loss of between eight and ten millions of dollars. Within its walls were stored sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at one million dollars. The building was the largest of the kind in the country, being 800 feet front by 200 feet deep.

Fortunately the buildings were separated by a fire wall, and the largest part of the front was, by this precaution, saved from destruction. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining that it was the work of an incendiary, and others of accident. A Court of Inquiry will investigate the matter.—The combustion was so rapid, that the building was one sheet of flame before the fire department could work on it.

Disastrous Fire and Explosion at Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch says that the ordnance building had exploded setting fire to and consuming the warehouse filled with Government stores. The loss to the Government is $150,000. Between ten and fifteen persons were killed and wounded. The explosion was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

A Disastrous Fire at Augusta.

The freight depot of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad was burned last evening. The flames were discovered about half-past 8 o'clock, and notwithstanding the great exertions of the firemen, their progress could not be stayed until the building was totally destroyed. A portion of the wall next the street fell down. The building at this end of the depot, occupied as offices, was only partially burned.

During the fire two shells exploded. This, together with the rumor that there was a large number of this kind of ammunition in the building, caused a scattering for awhile.

The loss occasioned by the fire is about $75,000, although it would take more than that amount to repair damages at the present time. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

From the Washington Star.

Notwithstanding the published statements that Davis has arrived here or is on his way, it is quite certain that such reports are premature. It is not contemplated to bring him to this city until the conspiracy trials are over, which will probably be in a week. The Government authorities, or at least most of the cabinet, are favorable to delivering him to the civil authorities that he may be tried on the indictment for treason found by the grand jury of our Criminal Court of the term about to be concluded, and it is probable that at the June term, which begins on Monday, 19th inst., the case will be one of the first called. The indictment was found on the 26th ult., and on the 31st of May the clerk of our court (R. J. Meigs, Esq.,) received a letter dated May 29th from R. H. Gillette, Esq., formerly of this city, but of New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, stating that he had been retained by some of the friends of the accused as counsel. Mr. Gillette is well known in this city, having practiced some years before the Court of Claims.—With the finding of the indictments against Davis and Breckenridge the grand jury for the March term closed their labors and were discharged. The judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia who preside in the Circuit and Criminal Courts are Hon. D. K. Carter, Chief Justice, formerly of Ohio; Hon. A. B. Olin, formerly of New York, Hon. G. P. Fisher, formerly of Delaware, and Hon. Andrew Wylie, formerly of Virginia, associate Justices; and it is probable on this trial the four judges will sit. It is understood that Mr. James O. Clephane, the official reporter of the Court, has retained as his assistants Mr. F. B. Lord, reporter of the War Committee, and official reporter of the House of Representatives, and Mr. F. H. Smith, reporter of the Committees of the House of Representatives, in order that the fullest and most accurate report may be made of this very important trial. The place where he is to be confined has not yet been made public, although it has been stated that he would either occupy a cell in the penitentiary building or in the Old Capitol. Possibly, however, he will be put on the footing of ordinary criminals, and confined in the county jail.

Getting Sick of It.

A number of Republican journals are calling for the restoration of civil law. They begin to feel very sick now of the disgusting record left by military commissions and courts-martial. While the frenzied drunkenness of fanatic passion was upon that portion of the press, "military law" was well enough, but they can't stand the reaction. The New York *Tribune* says:

"We joyfully hear and believe that the President will shortly issue a proclamation restoring the privilege of *habeas corpus* and ordering a very general clearance of the military prisons. The country is swiftly returning to the ways of peace, order, thrift and law-guarded liberty. Let us hope that the approaching Fourth of July will see all more prisoners of war liberated, and the civil law everywhere bearing unrivalled sway."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, also, has the following to say:

"Notwithstanding the toadyism of some of the press in trying to convince the public that military is much better than civil law, the sense of right and justice in the Government urges it rapidly towards the restoration of civil rule. What was adopted as a necessity in time of war, is now, in peace, very properly regarded as a dangerous anomaly in good government, and to be removed as speedily as possible out of the way of the regular action of our courts of law.

"The country is talking of a general commemoration of the restoration of the Union on the next anniversary of American independence. The highest and noblest commemoration will be the entire restoration of civil rule, and the end of military interference with civil law. The habeas corpus, the right of bail in bailable offences, prosecution on oath before a civil magistrate, public trial by jury, are the inheritances of freedom and the foundations of republican government. Without these the restoration of the Union is not a restoration of the republic."—*Pat. & Union.*

Opinion of Stephen A. Douglas.

In the discussions before the people of Illinois just previous to his last election to the U. S. Senate, Judge Douglas said:

"I hold that a Negro is not, and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this Government was made upon a white basis by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the Negro capable of self government.

"Now I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the Negro whatever when they declared all men created equal. They desired to express by that phrase, white men of European birth, European descent, and had no reference to the Negro, the savage Indians or other inferior or degraded races. At that time every one of the thirteen colonies was a slave-holding colony, and every signer of the Declaration represented a slave-holding constituency, and we know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they signed the Declaration."

—MARRIED—

M'CLEERY—HULL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 6th inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Henry M'Cleery and Miss Catharine D., second daughter of John W. Hull, Esq., all of Napier township.

—DIED—

ERITZ.—On the 5th inst., in Juniata township, Mrs. Matilda Fritz, in the 35th year of her age.

LEADER.—At Berrien Springs, Michigan, on the 22nd day of May, 1865, Maj. HENRY LEADER, aged 76 years and 9 months. For many years he had been a devoted Christian, and died rejoicing in the triumphs of a living faith.

Important Notice.

TO TAX COLLECTORS.

All Tax Collectors for 1864 and previous years, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of their duplicates. The Commissioners have directed me to issue executions against all Collectors above specified, whose duplicates remain unsettled by the 4th day of September next.

E. F. KERR, Att'y to Commissioners.

June 3, 1865.

Announcements.

[Rates for announcing candidates: District Attorney, $3.00; Treasurer, $3.00; Associate Judge, $2.00; Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director, $1.00; Auditor, $1.00; cash, in advance.]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce JOHN PALMER, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce E. F. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce GEORGE MARDORFF, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: Please announce WILLIAM BOWLES, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce DANIEL BORDER, of Bedford Borough as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: You will please announce ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce JOHN A. MOWRY, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SELLERS, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, Esq., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL BECKLEY, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce DANIEL R. ANDERSON, of Cumberland Valley, as a suitable person for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce F. G. PRICE, of Colerain township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

B. F. MEYERS, Esq:—Sir: You will please announce SIMON BRUMBAUGH, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Bedford Markets.

[Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.]

Flour, per barrel,	$7 50	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.	1 50	Eggs, per dozen,	.15
Rye, per bush'l.	1 25	Butter, per lb.	.15
Corn, per bushel,	1 00	Lard, per lb.	.20
Oats, per bushel,	45	Bacon, per lb.	.20

Resistance at an End!

Great news of brilliant achievements is arriving from every quarter. Heads that most furiously rebel against the laws of beauty, whether they be white, iron gray, sandy or glaring red, are everywhere

STRIKING THEIR COLORS,

And assuming the loveliest brown or the most lustrous and perfect black, under the swift operation of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Which transfigures them in a few moments. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [June 2—1m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, February 10, 1865—1y New York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York. Feb. 3, 1865—6m

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York. February 3, 1865—6m.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of much experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits. Bedford, June 9, 1865.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned against trespassing upon our lands, by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, as the law will be enforced against them, without respect to persons.

HENRY ROSE, JACOB WERTZ.
WILLIAM GILLAM, WILLIAM ELDER,
LORENZO CESSNA, A. ZEMBOWER,
SAMUEL WHIP, GEORGE WHIP.

Cumb'd. Valley, June 9, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of one half per cent. was declared by the Managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Company, on the 8th day of May, payable on demand.

June 2, 1865. A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS

For roofing the bridge at George Road's Mill in Liberty township, will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the Clerk at the office in Bedford.

By order of the Commissioners.

June 2, 1865. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

$10 Reward.

Broke jail on the 10th inst., JACOB REYNARD, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 21 years old, blue eyes light hair, fair complexion, fore finger crooked on the right hand, light slouch hat, dark pants and vest, cavalry roundabout trimmed with yellow braid. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in Bedford.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

June 16, 1865—3t

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Gilt, Rosewood and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph and Ambrotype Pictures.

ALSO—A lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood

MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

Also, a variety of Photograph views of Richmond and other places of interest.

He has been appointed agent for the sale of those valuable likenesses of our late chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, entitled

"Abraham Lincoln as a Father,"

and "I wish all men to be free," also,

"Abraham Lincoln at Home."

This beautiful picture, 24 by 29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Illinois. His two boys are with him, Willie sitting on the fence and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed, is Mr. Lincoln's farewell address, delivered February 12, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

☞Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 16, 1865—3m.

Mill Seat for Sale.

I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILL SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good wheat growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a mill now vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

JESSE WILLIS.

June 16, 1865—3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the estate will present the same authenticated for settlement.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
June 16, 1865—6t Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Solomon Harkleroad, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, July 3, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

June 16, 1865.

ESTATE OF JOHN N. LANE, DEC'D.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
BEDFORD COUNTY, }

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, for the county of Bedford, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John N. Lane, late of the city of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, dec'd., to wit:

1st, Alice T. Taylor and James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky; William N. Lane, of Irwine, Estill county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alex'r H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie (a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, the said Alice T. Taylor, James S. Lane, and William N. Lane being children of William N. Lane, dec'd. who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, dec'd., and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie, being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, dec'd., who was a daughter of said William N. Lane, dec'd., and the said Polly Ritchie being the widow of William S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, dec'd., which said William L. Ritchie died intestate since the decease of the said John N. Lane, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue.

2. George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Susan Webb, of Carnie, White county, Illinois; George W. Webb, a minor, whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of the city of Lancaster, Pa., Bainbridge H. Webb, of Philadelphia, Pa., trustee of Willoughby L. Webb and Annie E. Webb, his wife, of Philadelphia, the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb and Willoughby L. Webb, being sons of Martha C. Webb, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, dec'd., and the said Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, deceased, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb, deceased, and the said Bainbridge H. Webb being the purchaser at Sheriff's sale, as trustee aforesaid, of the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in two of the nine tracts of land in Bedford county, of which the said John N. Lane died seized, the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb in the other seven tracts having been purchased by Harriet R. Lane, hereinafter mentioned. 3d, Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, the said Mary Ann and Rebecca being children of Willoughby W. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 4th, Isaac W. Carter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, the said Isaac and Mary being children of Sarah N. Carter, dec'd., who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased. 5th, Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, the said Mary being a daughter of George S. Lane, dec'd., who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, dec'd. 6th, John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane (minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, Pa.,) and Harriet R. Lane, of Lancaster, Pa., the said Harriet R. Lane being a daughter of Elliott T. Lane, dec'd., who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, dec'd., and the said John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, dec'd., who was a son of said Elliott T. Lane, dec'd.

To be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the said county of Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday, (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John N. Lane, dec'd., at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, *pro ut* inquisition confirmed May 4, 1865, or show cause why the same should not be sold in case they, or any of them should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865.

SEAL

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

The Orphans' Court aforesaid having directed that notice of the foregoing rule should be given by publication in the two newspapers published in the Borough of Bedford, Pa., and in the Lancaster *Examiner* and *Herald*, published in the city of Lancaster, Pa., notice is hereby accordingly given to all the parties named in said rule.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

June 16, 1865.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is respectfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting,*

500 *yds* 4, 5, 6, 7, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 2, 1865.

THE BEST NEW YORK WEEKLY.

AN ANTI-ABOLITION DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

A PAPER FOR WHITE MEN.

NEW YORK DAY-BOOK,

FOR 1865.

THE DAY BOOK is the organ of Democratic principles—the genuine, old-fashioned principles upon which our Government was founded. It is for WHITE SUPREMACY, STATE SOVEREIGNTY and a FEDERAL UNION as the cardinal landmarks of American Government and Civilization. It goes for white men being superior and negroes inferior, just as God made them, and it asks every true man who believes this, to work for the success of these principles. THE DAY-BOOK is *the only* paper in the North that *distinctly* takes this position, and vigorously exposes Abolitionism, Miscegenationism, and every other diabolical *ism* that is now rushing our country into the horrible vortex of a disgusting mongrelism.

It is also the only weekly made up *expressly* for country circulation, the other New York weeklies being re-prints from daily papers. It is, therefore, worth more than other papers for every item is specially prepared for its columns. The news from all parts of the world is carefully condensed, forming a COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

THE DAY-BOOK embraces all topics—AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MARKETS, STORIES, LITERARY MATTER, &c., thus presenting the great farming, industrial and working classes a cheap and reliable weekly, containing all they need without the trouble and expense of reading so many newspapers.

The price of THE DAY-BOOK is lower than that of any paper made up, as it is, from original matter. The superior condensation of news, arrangement of articles, &c., make it actually worth double the price of a weekly in which the matter is badly arranged and hurriedly re-printed from a daily.

TERMS.

One copy, one year,	$ 2 50
Three copies, one year,	6 00
Ten copies, one year,	20 00
Twenty copies, *to one post office*,	35 00

An extra paper furnished to clubs of ten and twenty. At the above rates, the name of each subscriber will be written upon his paper, so as to prevent all cause of difficulty with Postmasters.

CLUBBING.

Persons who get up Clubs can receive THE OLD GUARD, a Democratic Monthly, if desired, in place of extra copies. Whoever will send twenty subscribers at $2.00 each, (they can go to different offices), will receive a copy of Dawson's magnificent edition of "THE FEDERALIST," price $4.00, as a premium. For forty subscribers, at the same rate, a person can get an extra copy of THE DAY-BOOK, THE OLD GUARD for 1865, and "THE FEDERALIST."

We employ no traveling agents. Any one wishing to subscribe for THE DAY-BOOK need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter, inclose the money, and direct it to us.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

☞Send for a specimen copy, which is always sent, postage free, on application.

FARM MACHINERY.

Extraordinary Inducements!

Having on hand a large assortment of the *"Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters and Crushers,"*

I will give them out to reliable farmers payable 1st of January next, at whatever the price may be at the factory at that time, with freight to Bedford only added.

ALSO,

I will sell the "FARMER MOWERS" warranted equal to the best in the World, at the following rates (at option of buyer at time of purchase) viz: $140.00, payable 1st of September next, or 100 Bushels of wheat to be delivered on or before 1st December next, or at whatever the prices may be at the factory in 1866, interest and freight only added. As over

100 Of these Mowers

are now in use in Bedford and Somerset Counties, they need no further recommendation. Send in your orders soon for Mowers as many are already engaged.

ALSO—FOR SALE

2 Wood and Person's Improved Self Raking Reapers and Mowers Combined, warranted in full, at $200.00 each,

WM. HARTLEY, Bedford Pa.

June 2, 1865.

D. W. AMOS'

HORSE RAKE.

PATENTED JANUARY 12, 1864.

This Rake combines greater improvements, and more effective capabilities, than any ever before offered to the Agriculturist.

As the teeth are elevated and depressed by the foot of the driver, his hands are left free to guide his team with precision, and keep it under perfect control.

As each rake-tooth is capable of an independent vertical movement, the rake will operate perfectly over the most *uneven surface* with a uniform pressure; and will, consequently,

RAKE GRAIN & GRASS PERFECTLY CLEAN.

This rake is solidly constructed of durable materials, and is so simple and direct in its operation that any boy who can manage a horse in harness can, with this Rake, do perfect work.

Agents wanted in every county seat throughout the State to sell this HORSE RAKE.

Having lately made new improvements I feel confident that I can give full satisfaction to farmers generally. I would refer the public to Hon. Job Mann, Asa Silver, John James, Adam Dibert, Samuel Boor, Michael Dibert, Isaac Imler, Charles M. Colvin, W. P. Nickel, and others who have used this Rake.

☞For further information as to license, sale, or use of this Patent, address

DANIEL W. AMOS.

May 26, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Great Reduction of Prices.

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine Shop, in Bedford, the combined Buckeye Mower and Reaper, with dropper, at $235
Combined do. with Reel $225
Combined do. without Reel $210
No. 1, Mower $185
No. 2, or Junior Mower $160

Now is the time for farmers to buy. There will be no further reductions in prices this season.

PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

June 2,—2m.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA.,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. M'CRINRIE.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	*note.*			
Two cents	"	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

May 12, 1865—2m

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

GREAT SALE

OF

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:—

100	Gold Hunting Case Watches, each	$125 00
100	" Watches, various styles, each	75 00
100	" Ladies' Gold Watches "	50 00
500	Silver Watches each	$20 00 to 35 00
6,000	latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to 20 00
5,500	Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to 20 00
4,000	California diamond ear drops	5 00 to 10 00
3,000	Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to 10 00
2,500	Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to 20 00
3,000	Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to 10 00
2,000	Cameo Brooches	5 00 to 20 00
3,000	Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to 6 00
2,000	Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to 15 00
6,000	Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to 10 00
4,000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to 10 00
3,000	Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to 10 00
5,000	Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to 8 00
10,000	plain and engraved rings	2 50 to 10 00
8,000	Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to 10 00
15,000	sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to 12 00
5,000	Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to 8 00
2,000	sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to 6 00
2,000	Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to 25 00
1,000	Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to 10 00
2,000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to 6 00
10,000	Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to 3 00
10,000	Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 50 to 6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,

36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times

April 28, 1865—1y

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,

JAMES B. FARQUHAR.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS,

WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair township containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land.—There is a good

Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Small Frame Stable, and a good Spring House, with excellent water, near the House. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine Peach and Cherry trees.

ALSO—ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, in same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

ALSO—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary outbuildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

PA. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE, St. Clairsville.

May 5—3m

Notice of Inquisition.

Whereas, George W. Points, brother and heir at law of Catharine Points, late of Union township, dec'd., presented a petition setting forth that the said Catharine Points lately died intestate, leaving neither husband nor issue, but leaving the following collateral heirs, to wit: David Points, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel Points, residing in Butte county, Oregon, John Points, residing in Berkley county, Virginia, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkhimer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Daniel Points, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, Henry Points, residing in De Kalb county, Indiana, and George W. Points, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Pa., that said intestate died seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Alexander McGrigor, Esq., Joseph M. Taylor and others, containing about 20 acres, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition, on the premises, on FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 26, 1865.

Bedford County, ss:

SEAL. At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Joseph, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, George, living in Bedford county, Pa., John, Jeremiah and Ellen, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

May 19—4t

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WEST'S' BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets, New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirt."

April 7, 1865—13w

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. SLEEK, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE H. SLEEK, Executor.

May 12, 1865—6t

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 350 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House." Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

le by white men for white men and their de-
dants, and that any attempt at a social a-
gamation of the races, is a war against na-
and an insult to the memory of the heroes
sages of the Revolutionary period.
he following resolution was offered by Hen-
haffner, Esq.:
solved, That the assassination of President

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Cour

...er's
...SAPARILLA,

...HE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

...ofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

...ancy Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dansville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Moore, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied a mixture of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and wisely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Pott, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1862.—tf

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Notice in Partition.

By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd., to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining

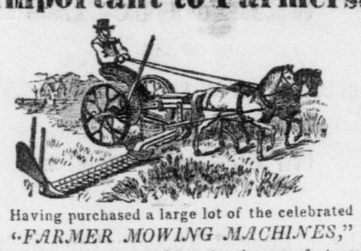
contractors—lest they be Tylerized in President Johnson. His repudiation of the negro suffrage abomination and his declaration in favor of State sovereignty, added to the Democratic endorsement and commendation of his reconstruction policy in North Carolina, have so infuriated the radical [illegible]

per, 4, Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last mentioned three of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa., 5, Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6, Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7, Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8, Christiana, wife of Thomas Deshari, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser, 10, Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last mentioned two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11, Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 19, 1865.

Important to Farmers.



Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated

"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"

before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $150, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY,

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

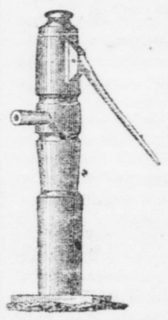
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 9, 1864—1y.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

FULLING AND CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the friends and customers of the late Joseph W. Sleek, that the Fulling and Carding business formerly carried on by deceased, will be continued in the name of the subscriber. All kinds of work in this line done on short notice and at cheap rates.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.

New Paris, May 5—3ts.

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S

March 24, 1865.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 186 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—165 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY
WITH
PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,
623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth
PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar
MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of June, next, the real estate late of Henry Johnson, dec'd., consisting of a tract of land, held by improvement, containing 200 acres more or less, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Jacob Gordon and Daniel Tewell, about 5 acres under cultivation, with a double log house, log shoemaker shop, stable and spring house thereon erected. Terms CASH. The sale will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

THOMAS DONAHOE,

May 19. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Leonard Clites, late of Southampton township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate paymant.

DAVID L. RICE,

May 26—6t* Adm'r.

VALUABLE FARM
AND
TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer
GOODS
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET; BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April. 15, 1864.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

Save
your
Children
No
child
need
die of
croup
if this
syrup
is used
in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE.

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

CATTLE. HORSES. HOGS.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

CATTLE. HORSES. HOGS.

GAZLAY'S
PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is your time to subscribe for our New PACIFIC MONTHLY, which we cheerfully commend to you as the Excelsior of all the

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no department of the PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well known

LITERARY CONTRIBUTORS,

representing some of the principal shining lights of the Literary world. We shall make such additional engagements as circumstances may demand. Your special attention is called to our

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GOLDEN STATES

AND

TERRITORIES

OF THE

PACIFIC,

With descriptive views and reading matter, affording the most reliable and comprehensive medium in existence for full information in regard to California, Oregon, Nevada, and their contiguous and auriferous territories. The information we give in regard to the Pacific States, alone, is worth ten times the subscription price of our Magazine. The twelve numbers, a year's subscription, when neatly bound, affording two splendid volumes, suitable for the

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OR THE

COUNTING-HOUSE,

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will abound with selections of Wit, Original Stories, Comic Sketches, and light Literature, culled from a well-garnered storehouse of fun, fact and incident, affording interesting light reading matter for the Parlor and the Fire-side.

—:s:—

COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

This Department of the Monthly, under the immediate supervision of MCLENAN, the celebrated Comic Delineator, will be found always rich in Wit, Merriment, and appropriate Design.

—:o:—

FASHION PLATES.

Having made special arrangements with Mme. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

—:s:—

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Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our subscription price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR,

Payable in advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt, for the same, will be sent in return.

—:s:—

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As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

☞To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California coinage, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Five Dollar and a Two-and-half Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Ten Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Five Paying subscriptions, we will send an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞We are, also, having made, a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is made from the celebrated GOULD & CURRY and Ophir mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as mementos, as well as beautiful in appearance and design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the PACIFIC MONTHLY, will be entitled to one of these articles for every subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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PACIFIC MONTHLY

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